

# THE INDIAN UPRISE.

The Idaho Delegate on the Causes of the Outbreak.

## DISSATISFACTION WITH THE AGENT

No Fears of a General Combination Entertained.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM THE SCENE.

Gloomy News from the Front by Stragglers.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1877.

Mr. Stephen S. Fenn, Congressional delegate from Idaho, speaking to-day of the massacre of whites by the Nez Perces Indians near Mount Idaho, says that the violent action of the Indians is occasioned primarily by the long existing dissatisfaction felt by them against the Indian Agent on duty at the Nez Perces' reservation. In this connection Mr. Fenn filed charges against him on April 7 last, and with them, a lot of affidavits of Indians and white men generally, charging the agents with improper interference among the Indians in regard to way stations, annuities, &c. The difficulty has existed for over six years or almost since the agent arrived among them, and his conduct has caused a good deal of bad blood.

### PEACEFUL INDIANS.

Mr. Fenn says that he has no apprehension that the neighboring tribe of the Cœurs d'Alene (hearts of steel) will leave their reservation to join the hostiles because they are almost all stock raisers and farmers and interested in remaining at home. They have never had an agent or accepted any supplies or rations from the United States government, and are a proud, peaceful and well behaved people, relying upon themselves not even now wanting to have any agent. They have been so accommodating as to be willing to give up all their reservation of nearly five hundred and sixty thousand acres of land, with the exception of two townships and some timbered back country which they wish to have secured to them because it is wooded and a hunting ground. They have only asked that an appropriation of \$30,000 be made for them, or that a schoolhouse, flouring mill and church be built for them. Delegate Fenn has offered a bill to effect in Congress for their benefit.

### LOCALITY OF THE MASSACRES.

He explains the places where the massacres occurred as follows:—From Mount Idaho, following the road around the spur of the mountain, to the mouth of White Bird Creek, where it empties into Salmon River, is twenty miles. Here is the place where Baker and Benedict reside, who are reported as killed. Harry Mason was a merchant, living three miles up Salmon River. Henry Edens, also reported killed, lived up John Day's Creek, thirteen miles above Mason's place. He also is a merchant. The Warren's expressman, Theodore Swartz, resides with his father, seven miles from Mount Idaho, and runs an express by Salmon River to Warren Diggins. The Norton family reside on the north side of Camas Prairie, eighteen miles from Mount Idaho, on the stage route to Lewiston. Camas Prairie is a mountain valley of about three thousand five hundred feet altitude, averaging about eighteen miles in width by about thirty in length. Through it runs the Clearwater River, and there are scattering settlements over the whole extent, which, with the Salmon River settlement, numbers about nine hundred persons, men, women and children.

### THE LATTER NEWS.

The latest news is that the Indians have been driven from their position on White Bird Creek, and are moving toward the Salmon River, to cross into the Salmon River Mountains. They are supposed to be going in the direction of House City, through 100 miles of wild mountain country. The settlers are a good class of quiet people, and have been on good terms with the Indians.

### DANGER FROM REBELLIES.

There is a great deal of danger from a band of renegade Indians, composed of Spokanes, Nez Perces, Palouses and other tribes, who are on Snake River, from twenty to fifty miles below Lewiston. They have always given more or less trouble. The Secretary of the interior says that, while the Department keeps informed about what is going on, nothing can be done except by the War Department.

General Sherman thinks that the newspaper reports of the trouble are greatly exaggerated, and that the disturbance will not amount to much.

**OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM GENERALS McDOWELL AND HOWARD—TROOPS BEING HURLED FORWARD.**

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1877.

The following telegrams in regard to the Indian trouble in Idaho were received at the War Department this morning from General McDowell, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific:

M'DOWELL to SHERMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19, 1877.

In view of the fact that Fort Townsend this morning sent all the troops from Aspinwall, I have ordered them to go to Lewiston Friday morning. General Sherman will go to Lewiston by the 2d.

M'DOWELL, Major General.

A LETTER FOR HOWARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19, 1877.

General Sherman, Commanding Army United States, Washington, D. C.—

The following from General Howard at Lapwai is his latest report to the department headquarters has just been received:

"There is another gloomy news from the front by Capt. Perry. Captain Perry overtook the column of two hundred strong in a deep ravine, well posted, and was fighting them when the last messenger from him, the Indians are very active, and are still attacking in strength, and are rendering one another terrible. The movement indicates a combination, uniting nearly all the disaffected Indians. They probably number 1,000 or 1,500 when united. The two companies of infantry and twenty-five cavalrymen reached Lewiston this morning."

### AN ORDER FOR TROOPS.

To Lewiston every available man in the department except the forces at Fort Harvey and Boise. Start all the troops at Harvey for Boise except a small guard. Send me word when you are ready to start in the (Lewiston) direction. Lewiston will be the head depot for the present. The quartermaster, commissary, ordnance and medical staff will act accordingly, I am acting on the most positive information, and I wish the commandant to be present at the head of the column. Please, in ornamental McDevitt, will ask him to send a staff officer to him. His California troops should, by my judgment, be made to move, but just when will depend on my success against Joseph's band, heavily-armed and well posted, from here. A small party of the Indians, however, are still remaining on Hauke's Creek over the Spokane. About ten citizens have been murdered thus far. I shall not feed the enemy with drubets, but I had to start the two companies to stop the murder of men and women and keep the attention of Joseph's band while I concentrated my troops."

HOWARD.

TROOPS TO LEWISTON.

Major Woods, of General Howard's staff, commanding the Department of the Columbia, telegraphs to General McDowell that Miller's company from Fort Stevens, and Miles' company from Fort Vancouver, are now at Celilo, en route to Lewiston. General McDowell says:

"I have ordered Rodney from Fort Capo. We can go from here Friday morning. Buton, at Fort Townsend, is under orders to proceed to the latter by the 1st. California will move all the troops of the 2d. Department of California to proceed en route to General Howard's orders." Seven goes by rail to Beaufort; Major Sasford, with a company from Camp Haleck, to Winneconne. Company 1, of the Twelfth Infantry, goes hence to McDevitt to receive Company C, of the First Cavalry.

M'DOWELL, Major General.

SHERMAN to M'DOWELL.

General Sherman, reply, sent the following telegram to General McDowell:

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1877.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.—

The Idaho delegates of the 19th are received, and I trust that the first report of disaster to the two companies under Captain Perry was probably correct. The combination among those disaffected Indians is not as extensive as reported. Still we must meet the emergency as it is. It may. General Howard is on the spot and can soon ascertain the exact state. You can first support him by all the troops

# NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET.

available, and call for reinforcements only after you have used all subject to your command.

The aggregate number of Indian scouts possible for your division is 1,000. Surely you can have even more if ordered. General Howard to discharge a corresponding number.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

The Secretary of War this morning received the following telegram from Governor Brayman, of Idaho Territory:

HOUSE CHAM., I. T., June 19, 1877.

To THE WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C.:—

A disastrous Indian war has begun. There is no territorial law controlling militia, and only thirty regulars are here. Want to organize to organize, mount and provision volunteers at government charge. Immediate action is necessary.

M. BRAYMAN, Governor of Idaho.

To this telegram the Secretary replied that he had no authority to authorize him to organize, mount and provision volunteers at government expense, but that General Howard had been duly instructed and clothed with all the authority the department can confer, and that he might furnish arms and ammunition as provided by law.

W. T. SHERMAN, Governor of Idaho.

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